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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/717,767	11/20/2003	Jean-Francois Meritet	046658/271691	8380

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EXAMINER	
HISSONG, BRUCE D	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
1646	

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/717,767	MERITET ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Bruce D. Hissong, Ph.D.	1646	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 June 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☒ Claim(s) *1-25* are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

A. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

I. Claims 1-2, 10, drawn to an isolated polypeptide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, or variants or fragments thereof, classified in class 530, subclass 350.

II. Claims 3-7, 9, 12, 14, 16-18, and 24, drawn to a polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide of Group I, primers, and probes, classified in class 435, subclass 69.1, and class 536, subclass 24.3.

III. Claims 8 and 15, drawn to an antibody specific for a polypeptide of Group I, classified in class 424, subclass 130.1.

IV. Claim 11, drawn to a method of treating a patient comprising administering a polypeptide of Group I, classified in class 514, subclass 2.

V. Claim 13, drawn to a method of identifying a compound having immunomodulatory, antiviral, or anti-tumor activity, classified in class 435, subclass 6.

VI. Claims 19-21, as drawn to a method of predicting responsiveness of a patient to treatment with Type I interferon, said method comprising determining the level of protein defined by SEQ ID NO:2, classified in class 435, subclass 7.1.

VII. Claims 19-22, as drawn to a method of predicting responsiveness of a patient to treatment with Type I interferon, said method comprising determining the level of mRNA encoding the protein of SEQ ID NO:2, classified in class 435, subclass 6.

VIII. Claim 23, drawn to a non-human transgenic animal, classified in class 800, subclass 13.

IX. Claim 25, drawn to a method of treating a patient, said method comprising administering a patient a polynucleotide of Group II, classified in class 514, subclass 44.

B. The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

1. Inventions I-III, VIII are independent and distinct, each from each other, because they are products which possess characteristic differences in structure and function and each has an independent utility that is distinct for each invention which cannot be exchanged.

The polypeptide of group I and the polynucleotides of group II are patentably distinct for the following reasons: polypeptides, which are composed of amino acids, and polynucleotides, which are composed of purine and pyrimidine units, are structurally distinct molecules; any relationship between a polypeptide and nucleotide is dependent upon the information provided by the nucleic acid sequence open reading frame as it corresponds to the primary amino acid sequence of the encoded polypeptide. Furthermore, searching the inventions of group I together with group II would impose a serious search burden. In the instant case, the search of the polypeptides and the polynucleotides is not coextensive. The inventions of groups I and II have a separate status in the art as shown by their different classifications. In cases such as this one where descriptive sequence information is provided, the sequences are searched in appropriate databases. There is also search burden in the non-patent literature. Prior to the concomitant isolation and expression of the sequence of interest there may be journal articles devoted solely to polypeptides that would not have described the polynucleotides. Similarly, there may have been "classical" genetics papers that had no knowledge of the polypeptide, but spoke to the gene. Searching, therefore, is not coextensive. As such, it would be burdensome to search the inventions of groups I and II.

The polypeptide of group I and the antibody of group III are patentably distinct for the following reasons: while the inventions of both groups I and III are polypeptides, in this

instance, the polypeptide of group I is a single chain molecule that functions as an immunomodulatory, anti-viral, or anti-tumor agent, whereas the polypeptide of group III encompasses antibodies including IgG which comprises 2 heavy and 2 light chains containing constant and variable regions, including framework regions which act as a scaffold for the 6 complementary determining regions (CDRs) that function to bind an epitope. Thus, the polypeptide of group I and the antibody of group III are structurally distinct molecules; any relationship between a polypeptide of group I and an antibody of group III is dependent upon the correlation between the scope of the polypeptides that the antibody binds and the scope of the antibodies that would be generated upon immunization with a polypeptide. In this case, the polypeptide of group I is a large molecule that contains potentially hundreds of regions to which an antibody must bind, whereas the antibody of group III is defined in terms of its binding specificity to a small structure within the disclosed SEQ ID NO: 2. Thus, immunization with the polypeptide of group I would result in the production of antibodies outside the scope of group III. Therefore, the polypeptide and antibody are patentably distinct.

Furthermore, searching the inventions of group I and group III would impose a serious search burden. The inventions have a separate status in the art as shown by their different classifications. A polypeptide and antibody to the polypeptide require different searches. An amino acid search of the full-length protein is necessary for a determination of novelty and unobviousness of the protein. However, such a search is not required to identify the antibodies of group III. Furthermore, antibodies that bind to an epitope of a polypeptide of group I may be known even if a polypeptide of group I is novel. In addition, the technical literature search for the polypeptide of group I and the antibody of group III is not coextensive, e.g. antibodies may be characterized in the technical literature prior to discovery of, or sequencing of, their binding target.

The polynucleotides of group II and the antibody of group III are patentably distinct for the following reasons: the antibody of group III includes, for example, IgG which comprises 2 heavy and 2 light chains containing constant and variable regions, including framework regions which act as a scaffold for the 6 complementary determining regions (CDRs). Polypeptides, such as the antibody of group III are composed of amino acids; polynucleotides, which are composed of nucleic acids, are structurally distinct molecules. Any relationship between a polynucleotide and polypeptide is dependent upon the information provided by the nucleic acid sequence open reading frame as it corresponds to the primary amino acid sequence of the

encoded polypeptide. In the present claims, a polynucleotide of group II will not encode an antibody of group III, and an antibody of group III cannot be encoded by a polynucleotide of group II. Therefore, the antibody and polynucleotide are patentably distinct.

The antibody and polynucleotide inventions have a separate status in the art as shown by their different classifications. Furthermore, searching the inventions of groups II and III would impose a serious search burden since a search of the polynucleotides of group II would not be used to determine the patentability of an antibody of group III and vice-versa.

The non-human transgenic animal of group VIII, by virtue of being a complex, living organism, is structurally and functionally distinct from the polypeptides, polynucleotides, or antibodies of groups I-III.

2. Inventions IV-VII and IX are independent and distinct inventions, each from the other, because the methods are practiced with materially different process steps for materially different purposes, and each method requires a non-coextensive search because of different starting materials, process steps, and goals. The claimed methods represent methods of treating patients (groups IV and IX), identifying compounds having various biological activities (group V), or predicting responsiveness of a patient to a therapy (groups VI and VII), and thus represent methods with different process steps and different purposes and goals. The methods of groups IV and IV are distinct because of different process steps and materials (protein therapy vs gene therapy, respectively), while the methods of groups VI and VII have different process steps, materials, and goals (determination of protein or mRNA levels, respectively).

3. Invention VIII is unrelated to inventions IV-VII and IX. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different designs, modes of operation, and effects (MPEP § 802.01 and § 806.06). In the instant case, the different inventions are not disclosed as capable of use together.

4. Invention III is unrelated to inventions IV, V, VII, and IX. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different designs, modes of operation, and effects (MPEP § 802.01 and § 806.06). In the instant case, the different inventions, the different inventions are not disclosed as capable of use together.

5. Invention III is related to and VI as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product. See MPEP § 806.05(h). In the instant case, the antibodies of group III can be used in another, materially different process, such as in vitro or in vivo neutralization of the cognate antigen.

6. Invention II is unrelated to inventions IV and VI. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different designs, modes of operation, and effects (MPEP § 802.01 and § 806.06). In the instant case, the different inventions are not disclosed as capable of use together.

7. Invention II is related to invention V, VI and IX as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product. See MPEP § 806.05(h). In the instant case, the polynucleotides of invention II can be used in a materially different process, such as *in vitro* methods of polypeptide production.

8. Invention I is unrelated to inventions V, VI, VII and IX. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different designs, modes of operation, and effects (MPEP § 802.01 and § 806.06). In the instant case, the different inventions are not disclosed as capable of use together.

9. Invention I is related to invention IV as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product. See MPEP § 806.05(h). In the instant case, the polypeptide of invention I can be used in another materially different process. For example, the polypeptides can be used to stimulate cells *in vitro*.

C. Because these inventions are independent or distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

D. The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and the product claims are subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be considered for rejoinder. All claims directed a nonelected process invention must require all the limitations of an allowable product claim for that process invention to be rejoined.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103 and 112. Until all claims to the elected product are found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowable product claim will not be rejoined. See MPEP § 821.04(b). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution to require the limitations of the product claims. **Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder**. Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

E. A telephone call was made to Mr. David Saravitz on 05/30/2006 to request an oral election to the above restriction requirement, but did not result in an election being made. Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include (i) an election of a species or invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143) and (ii) identification of the claims encompassing the elected invention.

The election of an invention or species may be made with or without traverse. To reserve a right to petition, the election must be made with traverse. If the reply does not distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election shall be treated as an election without traverse.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions or species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the inventions or species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C.103(a) of the other invention.

F. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

G. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bruce D. Hissong, Ph.D., whose telephone number is (571) 272-3324. The examiner can normally be reached M-F from 8:30am - 5:00 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Nickol, Ph.D., can be reached at (571) 272-0835. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

BDH
Art Unit 1646

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PRIMARY EXAMINER